points them out as nevert plotters against the price of pooling and against the lives had liberties of the effective state of Washington.

The processor of the state of the s

ompetent judicial authority.

18th. A free and open discussion of all political rinciples embraced in our platform.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.80 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphis and New York.

At 8.5 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and Annapolis Baltimore Philadelphia and New

fork.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a.

1. 3 and 5.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South.

For New Orleans via Aquia crock, the boats leave
at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on a of the Northern For the South, via the Orang the Virginia Central railroads, at 7% a. m., and 8% p. m. Alexandria and

Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner (Nighth and D streets.)

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., have (anday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a. m.

For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, at Baturday at 6½ a. m.

For Upper Marlboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.

For Prederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and laterday at 6½ a. m.

For Frederick, m., leave Tuesday, Sor Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 41/2 a. m.
For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Forthern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. in., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 5 a. m.

Nescond Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 8 % m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

od Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives in. Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 5 p. m. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m. leceburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Triday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m., Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m. leonardiown Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m. leonardiown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Satarday at 7½ p. m. Coleville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Satarday at 2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 s. m. and 3 p. m.

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(Signed)

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

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Western Te' graph, Pennsylvania Avenue, be-ween Sixthan 1 Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug sors. To Wheeling and intermediate points con-

or valt and mode, of the Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.

WILMINGTON, N. G., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a smitable person from whose to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has satted me with a pair of Speciales for a far and near sight. Sty sight hes been impaired yay, much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which bash required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

BECORLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION.

April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose nearly optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by mans of als optomester. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire estisfaction.

Louis Barras, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Boyal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Royal Orthopsedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily

land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor;)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these aenative organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name beads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than anywe had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the shore statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

Broth Va July 97 1854 Nonroux, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simkins, M. D.

Sin: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yearterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, excefully selected in different places, and from opticionan recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr.

Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STURES,

Of Department of State.

Physiassum, October 21, 1854.

About are years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying rision; and my opinion of him that he is skillful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gons to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Mar.

Bee for more testimonials, the Evening Star.
au 10-45

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time date of their enurance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

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LITERARY NOTICES;
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS;

PULPIT AND PASTORAL LESSONS; OBATORICAL AND LITERARY, LOGICAL, AND RHE TORICAL CRITICISMS SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, SCREET, AND INC POETRY, APHORISES, &c., &c.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The March number of the "Book and Journal" commences a New Series of "Sermons for the People." Of the former series, Fire Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will prove worthly of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

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coable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

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JOHN E. BAKER,

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TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

[From the Baltimore Clipper,]

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1857.

Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1857.

Events which have transpired within a day or two past, induce me in justice to the position in which I have been placed by your suffrages, to make a brief statement to the public.

Since I took charge of the municipal government of the city of Baltimore, it has been my endeavor to devote my best energies towards the

ment of the city of Baltimore, it has been my en-deavor to devote my best energies towards the maintenance of the public peace, and to check lawlessness whenever and wherever it should be found to exist. In the discharge of my official duties in this particular, I have known no party, and I have endeavored to impress upon those actions and the abservance of the atrictest imng under me the observance of the strictest im partiality. The first aim of my administration has been to establish a government of law and order. With this view I have labored day and night—throwing myself in contact with the ponight—throwing myself in contact with the po-lice, and visiting all parts of the city to see that no blame attached in the prompt discharge of the duties assigned them. For more than fifteen years I have been more or less connected with the pub-lic affairs of this city, and the prominent citizens who have co-operated with me, in the various posts to which I have been called, will do me the justice to believe that I have acted at all times with a single eye to the advancement and pros-perity of the city of Baltimore.

When the new police was established it was natural that large calculations should be made

upon its efficiency. In the organization of that force I acted for the best. In many instances of appointments, indeed I may say in most of them, I was compelled to lean upon the officers then in the service of the city in whom I had confidence, and to whom the appointees were personally known. That I may have committed errors, I am free to admit; and these whenever exposed have been promptly corrected and are still engaging my attention from day to day. I will state, how ever, without reservation, as my deliberate con-viction, that no body of men of equal numbers,

torch of the incendiary, was equally evident to me.

And yet there were those who held the city government responsible for every outbreak—every eriment responsible for every outbreak—every bar room rencontre—every act of shooting however sudden—every fire riot however beyond the power of the municipal arm—every scene of law-lessness whenever and wherever committed, as though a police force of some one hundred men during the day and two hundred during the night, scattered over a city of 250,000 inhabitants could be every where at the same time to correct and effectually suppress these abuses.

tually suppress these abuses.

That lawlessness exists to an unusual extent cannot be denied. It has become a prominent characteristic of the times. In other cities, as well

characteristic of the times. In other cities, as well as our own, this is unfortunately too manifest. The whole country is suffering from this cause, and from every part of the Union we hear complaints of its fearful increase.

It is however a fact not to be lost sight of, that here in the city of Baltimore, the lawlessness of which we have most to complain, is confined to drinking houses where politicians usually congregate, or is referable to the excesses to which they give rise. The eve of the police, however, vici.

Eigenth Ward—had overnowered them by their connection in my purpose to see that justice was done, and in every quarter, of their support in maintaining the peace of the city, and their willingness to leave the offenders to be dealt with by the civil authorities. The Chief Marshal attended me during this visit.

It was late in the evening when I returned from the Eastern section of the city. About seven o'clock a dispatch reported that the Irish had risen upon the guard left in charge of the lant, could hardly be expected to attend the citizen at all times in his nightly haunts, or to antici-pate the sudden outbursts of passion and violence which party crimination and the free use of intoxidating stimulants are so likely to provoke. The remedy is with the law which tolerates their exis-

tence in our midst, rather than the police. It is due to the city of Baltimore, in this connexion, to state that there is perhaps no city in the Union where the public press draws more largely for the entertainment of its readers upon the police returns. This has placed the city of Baltimore in a relation of disparagement -appar ent rather than actual—and her true position has been still further distorted by the grossest and most shameful perversion of truth on the part of certain reporters of the daily press. In their effort to break down the city government and the police, under the influence of excited party rancor, the city of Baltimore has been given up, without

emorse, to the abuse of the whole country. It cannot have escaped notice, that for months past there has been a systematic effort to break down the municipal government of the city of Baltimore. There is hardly a week that murder ous assaults are not made upon her officers in all parts of the city. The Executive has found himself without support from a large class who claim to be lovers of law and order, and he has been left to maintain the peace of the city as best he might, with the force placed at his disposal, amidst the jeers and reproaches of those with whom it has been his misfortune to differ in poli-

ical sentiment. It is in no spirit of supplication that I make this statement. I ask no favor from those who have chosen to place themselves in this hostile attitude, and I trust that I shall know how to bring under subjection to the law, the combina-tion which has been established in your midst to paralyze the Executive arm, and to destroy the

good name of your city.

With this explanation I proceed to the more direct object of this communication. The attempt within the last few days to create excitement against the fairness and efficiency of the city goverament, has made it incumbent that the position of its Chief Magistrate should not be misu stood. A recurrence to known and established facts is all that I desire for the present.

The recent municipal election, I regret to say, has not been without its incidents of lawlessness and bloodshed. These, although limited in exeut, have been of a character certainly without a precedent in our past history, because they have exhibited the spectacle of an armed force throughout the city, directed solely and exclusively to bring the government into disrepute, by a war The preparations which had been made to pre-

serve order at the ballot-box, are open to the scrutiny of the pablic. I felt no desire to suppress a single to , or to connive at any interfer at any one time. This is a sufficient answer to rence with the bective franchise. The party that bose who denounce the Mayor, because he did could so far d grade himself by exacting such a service at my hands, would have found me as impracticable, as I have been uncompromising in enceding to the humblest citizen the free and intrammeled exercise of his constitutional rights. My orders to the chief marshal on the day of the election were given in the presence of witnesses who will fully establish their character and impartiality. The details of these arrangements speak their own comment. Each ward in the city of Baltimore was provided, on the morning of the 15th, with a detachment of five officers, in command of a captain, lieutenant, or sergeant—the special officer being required to place bimself in contact with the polls, while the rest of his detachment were to be within call of his signal in election. It was a war upon the police on the day case their services should be required. They were of election—commencing in the Eighth ward and instructed to preserve order at all hazards.

To afford still greater efficiency, runners were

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C. W. FENTON,

Washington City, D. C.

additional force should be needed. At all the staadditional force should be needed. At all the stations there was a large reserve, under arms, and ready to march at the shortest notice. The central station, near the Mayor's office, was provided with a complement of seventy-five men, who were not permitted to absent themselves during the whole day.

The entire force at my command consisted of about four hundred uses, the substitutes being de-

about four hundred usen, the substitutes being de-tailed for general service throughout the city. There was ample provision to arm and equip the

entire force.

At half-past ten o'clock I made the circuit of At half-past ten o'clock I made the circuit of the western section of the city in company with the Chief Marshal, communicating with the Jedges at the various precincts, and satisfying myself that everything was progressing in an orderly manner. In no single instance did I witness any act that required my interference. The voting was proceeding quietly, and a total absence of all excitument seemed to pervade the city.

On my return to the Mayor's office after making this circuit, I was met by Captain Mitchell, of the police, who informed me of the outbreak in the

police, who informed me of the outbreak in the Eighth ward, and the murder of Sergeant Jourdan. The intelligence brought by that officen was such as to induce me to order the whole reserve of seventy-five men, at the Central Station, to of seventy-five men, at the Central Station, to proceed promptly to the Mayor's office to receive their arms. The muskets were distributed at the station to these officers in my presence, and the Chief Marshal ordered to proceed to the scene of riot, with instructions to take possession of Jackson Hall, the Irish headquarters, and make arrests of the parties who had fired upon and murdered Sergeant Jourdan, of the police. If further reinforcements were needed, the Mayor was to be notified. The order was executed with exemplary coolness by Marshal Herring and the men under his command. Under a heavy fire, they charged upon and took a caunon which had been stationed to command the street, making arrests of those to command the street, making arrests of those who were in the act of firing, and making prisoners of all who were in the house, besides capturing

of all who were in the house, besides capturing their arms and ammunition.

The western section of the city was also a scene of riot, caused by an attack made with firearms and missiles from the New Market enguis house. Capt Lineweaver charged and took the house, with thirty stand of arms, and I immediately ordered a strong and to see the control of the city was also a scene of t

viction, that no body of men of equal numbers, taken without experience from civil life, could have conducted themselves, in the aggregate, with more propriety and efficiency in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

That some disappointment should have been felt in the working of this system, I was prepared to expect. The increase was not large enough to guard every man's house in the city of Baltimore at all hours of the day and night. That they could not be present on every occasion, to stay the arm of the assassin and extinguish the secret torch of the incendiary, was equally evident to me.

And yet there were those who held the city govant without any attempt to resist my authority. In the absence of sail. tempt to resist my authority. In the absence of the magistrate I committed the prisoners to jail, and ordered their prompt removal under the su-pervision of the Marshal.

Retracing my steps, I was informed that a pur-pose existed in the Fourth Ward, where Sergeant Jordan resided, as well as in other wards in that section of the city, to march upon the Eighth Ward to revenge his death. I last no time in repairing to that quarter of the city. I went into all the wards, spoke to the people, and cautioned them against such interference. They assured me of their confidence in my purpose to see that justice was done, and in every quarter, of their

numbers and had shot Officer Kidd. A detachment of fifty muskets were again put in motion for that quarter, and promptly succeeded in restoring order. At a later period in the evening, say about 8 o'clock, a message came that a body of about forty Americans had made a descent upon the Eighth Ward, and were firing upon the Irish. It was now dark, and the men who had been under arms all day, were broken down by fatigue. Captain Mitchell, however, was ordered to take charge of a detachment of fifty men, to proceed to the Eighth Ward, and to surround and nake prisoners of all who might be found engaged in this conflict. The order was executed with promptness, and the officer reported, on his return, that no attack had been made upon the Icish, and that the feport was wholly without foundation.

Such is a brief record of the part which I took in the late election. I am not aware that I omitted any duty. The voting went on in most of the wards with entire exemption from could sion, until the occurrence in the Eighth Ward .-It was here and here alone that any serious riot occurred. The only victims of the late riots are already known to the public.

Four of the policemen were fired upon and wounded by a Democratic crowd on the morning preceding election, in the vicinity of the Seven-teenth Ward House, from which a fire had been directed against a party of citizens who had been passing in that vicinity. A sergeant of police was fired upon in the Eighth Ward, and brutally murdered, in the discharge of his duty. Another officer is now lying in a precarious condition, from the effects of a musket ball from an infuriated mob of Irish in the same vicinity. Still another officer in the Eleventh Ward was wounded by a party of Irish who had planned an attack upon

the polls in that quarter.

With these exceptions, not a single case of homicide or maining has been cited. The war was directed against the police alone. crat was seriously injured, so far as I can learn, in any part of the city, and nothing transpired except in the Irish settlement above referred to, beyond the usual incidents which have attended all elections that have taken place in our midst.

The police showed neither weakness or inability as has been charged to sustain themselves at any time during the day. They put down every riot. They could not it is true, prevent evil disposed persons from firing into the streets from the houses in which they were concealed; but they made prisoners of many who were engaged in these disgraceful scenes, together with the formi-dable armaments with which they were provided. There was no evidence of weakness in the municipal arm. Its power had only begun to be tested. Of the two hundred muskets which had been pre-pared to quell any outbreak that was likely to cur, only seventy-five were brought into action

not call the military to his aid.

The citizens of Baltimore will determine a persecution so apparent to all, is sanction of those who really desire to maintain the public peace. Party rancor may be pressed too far. It has already made the whole city an ambuscade, from which the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty, are fired upon day and night. It has excited to phrenzy a large class of the foreign population, and has brought about a state of things which no man can contemplate without regret. The sum total of all the rioting is comprised in the murder of one police-

terminating in the Eighth ward. The absence of a large number of Democratic voters from the polls in some of the wards, can